THE NEW IF CERNECINE REBELLION.

The Ladical War Upon the Executive and General Grant.

Elegant and Patriotic Extracts from Radical Papers and Orators.

(From the New York Tribune, Sept. 4, 1867.)
mirew Johnson attacks forth among public in
gigantic demag gus of America. This is any
if deal when we consider the manner of men it.

God's new P.

God's new P. a mailon of wire-pulles and wire-pulled forms a Every American gootleman had binshed over thibition he made as vice Frendeni, taking an early as corredg rober en age, to understand. This, as corredg rober en age, to understand. This, as corredg rober en age, to understand. This, as the large of the kind, was gener-torgiven. But forgiveness does not aways or reportance, and the mass who recled he Presidency speedily illustrated the continent trong drink is a devil. A demograph, aber or its above that the spirit had not left him. This had not was dreadful; but what was the inaugural addo twenty acts that followed; to his February and his swinging around the circle. These were had doed seen at all men and subject to the rules overn the personal basis of gortleman. But we president to whom no served text could apply. Hero man conspicuously flustrating those very fanta every good tables waves his culidren against. **

as beirayed his party, broken his pledges, dis-

the power of this administration, and thus save the fountry. After that, peace.

[From the same, August 23.]

The President means war. The country must stand and fight, or be defeated. We believe suptiming positive of Mr. Johnson. His administration is a record of deception, cunning, disloyatty, an agonism to the best interests of the country. He has made the administration of Buchanan respectable by showing a degradation to which even Mr. Becasana could not sink. He ass betrayed his party; he has betrayed his friends; he has betrayed his country. Nothing is left of his doministration but a few miserable jobbers like those who hang around him, and a few waveched political advanturers like Black. The men who accepted conseniers like bised. The nen who accepted conseniers like bised. The nen who accepted conseniers like bis and the same should be a surface of Sanara is not languable to the obligations of friendship; but even this no longer remains with fr. Johnson. We admonish the people to prepare for stern and high responsibility. It is nearly a hundred asy until Congress meets. Hill then we are powerless, fe can only how to this dreadful tyranny. The Presion appeared to the country in his lat-message. We join in in the appeal. Let our friends organize everyhers. Let us make the canvass upon the infamy of r. Johnson's administration, and, having defeated him the ballet box, we can prepare, through our representation feetile.

[From the New York Independent, Sept. 5.1]

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Fresh as unexpected. It took the country by surprise, till the thome of universal talk. What is a just leant of the case? General Grant is one of the of the people. His name is a household word ortrait hangs in public gatleries, in city mansions, prairie cabins. His mintary services have called the whole nation's admiration. His name is to one of the brightest (and yet one darkest) pages of our history. Such a laurels ought not to be rudely disturbed, a man's couduct ought not to be lightly called to on. But it is neither to be denied nor concealed chalmed away that General Grant has, within the weeks, precly disappointed the American people, as within this period, been more freely criticized, in the public press and in private circles, than at armer time since he became a famous man. More, insuen as we dislike to make the confession), these was have been just. There is a unitural desire g men to have one's heroes perfect—without short flam, and the properties of the public press and in points. * * and Grant abandons not only his original interpreta-fits law, but also the President's interpretation for a hero in all points. * * and Grant abandons not only his original interpreta-fits law, but also the President's interpretation of July; and he new unless with the President in a mit interpretation for August. The General of the thus presents to the public the singular spectacle ving entered upon a contest with the Executive at a definite Rowledge either of his own powers or President's. He begins with one understanding. Acting light the inndequacy of his judgment in political agains. All parties must agree that one thing is clear, and that is, either General Grant ought not to have made a fight or else be ought not to have made a surrender. Both of the desired of the surrender and a General Grant never figures well in taking a step backward.

Such a man as General Grant never figures well in taking a step backward.

[From the Migsouri Domocrat, Sept. 2.1]

The country feels that Mr. Johnson's presence in the Presidential chair is a porfit not less palpable and grave than the presence of Early be ore Washington in 1854. It can be lawfully averted in one way only. The robel encamped in the White House must be disledged The people, at the West, at least, feel that Mr. Johnson must be impeached, They waste no time in lawyer's q. libbles about the nature of the testimony against him, for they know and every momber of Congress knows that Mr. Johnson's career for the testimony against him, for they know and every momber of Congress knows that Mr. Johnson's career has been one of neuropation and abuse of power, of shameful indeconduct, private and public, of deliberate and wilful resistance to the will of the people constitutionally expressed, and of violation of law. They knew that he is dangerous to the country, and plain common sense teaches them, in spite of sit legal quibbles, that the constitution meant that an official dangerons to the country should be removed by impeachment. This leeding is no longer confined to one party. Sobermen, of conservative or democratic views feel that Mr. Johnson is a disgrace and a danger to the country. Conservative organs have urged him to reading. Even intelligent rebels feel that he is doing more majority of the people would heartily approve, and which would do so much to terminate erife and restore peace as the impeachment and removal of this man, whom no party trusts and no portion of the people respects. * The unpunished villainy of this man has been a standing diagrace to the nation. The trample of such a person in the White House corrupts the public morals. We trust that no seminlance of yielding, no fair promises, no pretended repentance, no bargain with republican Senators and Congressmen, may again put of the day of punishment or lead a Mugie representative to place confidence for the third time in this shame [From the Missouri Domocrat, Sept. 2.1

[From the Baltimore American, Sept. 4.] If some maticious power, full of machief and intent upon perplexing and formenting the American people had endeavored to devise some plan to keep them in a perpetual turnel for several years, he could not have ended a better one that to have made Andres Johnson Freedent of this country at this peculiar crisic With an intellect surrow in its range and unexpanded by a liberal education, he combines totense convictions and a pugnacity and stubbornness that are seldon equalical, and all these qualities have been disciplined and surtured in a political career not at all calculated to give breadth, elevation or magnanimity to his views. It was also his misfortune to have been born and rearrel among the lower class of the whites of the South, and to have acquired all their prejudices and antipathies to the negro, Such is the man whom fortune has placed at the head of the government, and made an exemplification of the adays that "pignofes perched on mountains are pignores still."

[From the Boston Journal, Sept. 8.]

exemplification of the adapte that "pigmies perched on mountains are pigmies still."

I from the Boston Journal, Sept. 3.]

The position assumed by Andrew Johnson is so devoid of practical common sense that the public is amazed at his went of that ordinary discernment, which it would seem even an "humble individual" like himself might sousces in sufficient quantity to see that his policy has few or no influential backers, and that in the end his support must come from robels who do not and will not enjoy political power so long as they reduce to accept the terms offered them by Consress. "His attainments and his ideas of the fluore of America unlithing to rule smoon the more accomplianed statements for carry out his ignoble ends. It was their attainments to carry out his ignoble ends. It was this boast in the Fenate on one occasion that he was not one of those who prepare "counting, bounding, bounding, bounding, bounding, bounding, bounding, the despite of his crude expressions, and it is probable that to day he is so infatuated with a certain person that he regards his oratorical attempts when he swung around the circle accepts a mirrably adapted to the American people."

It is often asked why the President threw away the goldon opportunity of carrying out the will of the loyal people and thus obtain the angling fame of being the goldon opportunity of carrying out the will of the loyal people and thus obtain the undying fame of being the goldon opportunity of carrying out the will of the

there is an doubt he is the great Head Centra.

The fall elections will open a new volume for him to read.

(From the New York Evening Fost, Sept. 4.)

Evenis, circumstances, changes however great and unforescen, teach birn (the Fresident) nothing. To liken acts a man to Mr. Lincoln is proposterous. Mr. Johnson keeps his chosen course, no matter how the sind veers; the will not tack, but prefers to go astern; he will not shorted sail, but prefers to go astern; he will not shorted sail, but prefers to have the ship dismasted by a squal; the will not avoid the rocks anead, but feelishly thinks to run them down; he appears to magnie that the object of sailing is to beat down natural obstacles, and forgets altogether that the viyage may be runed while he is battling with the winds and trying to run down the rocks.

From the Chicago Tribune. Sept. 1.]

As lend and unanimous a p-pular demand upon Congves to Impendi and remove the pres deery, tracelations worked in now being manie as was the call in July for the pusage of the Supplemental bill. The people have part off too derrater resort to the last degree of endurance; but they have now crossed the rubinou, and our the tiltain mast go.

From the Washington Chroniole, Sept. 3.]

When a man writes a private letter to Andrew Johnson let him beware of its engineers of its for future use and will be forthcoming whenever it shall not lot like down has remarks. To strengental President for future use and will be forthcoming whenever its while the public freasury, while it is well known that he public freasury, while it is well known to man to rake down has remarks. To account a propose of the public freasury, while it is well known that he has paid ripes and detectives about the city, of weating to to do for the true of the United States. But Andy Johnson is an exception to all who have ever occupied that positions.

From the Chicago Peat, September 3.]

It is humilating to be obliged to doubt the work of the control the public freasury with it is well known to thing of th

case.

(From the Phradelphia Bulletin, Sept. 4.]

"The republican party has no cause to complain of these mischnorous meddings of Mr. Johnson. They all contribute, in their measure, to compact and strengthen the loyal sentiment of the people. They afford fresh proofs of the cangerous character of the man who occupies the Executive chair. They arouse new determinations to control and check his unboby ambition. They sweep away an integring remnants of combined and misled a generous and false protences have builded and misled a generous and long suffering people, and show him for what he is, an artic, ambition, key mandalow him for what he is, an artic, ambitions, key, and show him for what he is, an artic, ambitions, key, and show him for what he is, and articles. The people may possibly bear with him until his term expires, but each now development of his propensity for mischof intensifies the deare for deliverance from this disturber of the public peace.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, Sept. 3.]

Mr. Johnson not only possesses a nature false in all its regard for justice and a sprit at once despots and ignorant, but he also basats of dupicity of no mean order. Not only has be violated his physited word and made h s whole administration a fiving contradiction to what he promised when out of office, but he also acts the part of the screet or the dove with a subtlety which we did not expect from his coarse nature.

pr louged continuouse of that state in which he took his or h as Vice President." If this be not the true sociation, it is certainly well calculated to explain the puenomena recently witnessed at the White House.

priouged continuance or that rists in which he took his orth as Vice President." If this be not the true solution, it is certainly well calculated to explain the puenomena recently withcased at the White House.

[From the Titusville (Pa.) Herald, Sept. 5.]

The only way that Johnson can prevent or forestall his own impoachment is to usurp the reins of government by a cosp d'état and disprise Congress when it assembles at the mouth of the camon and at the point of the bayonet. Holding as he does, Congress to be a "rump"—to be "hangles on the verge of the government"—would it not be entirely ensistent with his sentiments to call the injured and trampled South to arms to the assertion and defence of State rights and consiltational liberty, or which he is the soft styled champion, "Wall the people," was the complacent inquiry of Seward, "have a President or a Dictator?" The plot then breeded over is now chipping the abell, and the country is already appatied by the monatrons assumptions of Andrew Johnson. A Deston he is folding, to all intents and purposes. Its usurpation would, induced, be more palpable to the popular apprehension if accompanied with cuttered physical violence, but it could not be any more real.

[From the New York Times.]

The New York Times denounces the President as an "usurper" for removing General Sheridam. It says——"Mr. Johnson may have repeated his phrases concerning the constitution until he has actually permanded himself that his champloonship of that instrument entitles him to dely the will of the people and alone to play the usurper." Is further declares that "the dity of the governing party is perfectly clear; as between the Executive and the people represented by Congress; there will now be neither the giving not the taking of quarter?" We crust this it may be so.

[From Wendell Phillips.]

Grant at last has spoken and blundered. How he staiked into the Secretaryship, his friends boasting his great power to prove at misched! What mischief has he provented! None. The only power he clai there resistless aword was to move down the Satan of the fallen host. Instead of that we find that he does not even know how to draw it. The great popular leader sucks to be only the President's Secretary, issuing orders he abhors; sits like "ancient Priod," eating his leck and grumbling. Was ever boastful promise foolowed by such miserable failure? The General of the United States is to-day a weed caught in the Presidential masistrom, and unless some better brains than his own come to the rescue, he is such sown by the sard woon to be swallowed in the vortex. Let no Grant man after this call Johnson a clumey knave; he has found wit emongh to be foot the model header, whose silence passed for the inghest wasion—the past of whose right was statesmandade. Once before there was an animal which passed for a lion until he appeke.

(From the New London Conn.) Commonwealth.)

The fact he, as we had supposed, that Grant knows about as much apont the consultation or theory of republican government as a boy ten years old should know, and not a whit more.

WESTCHESTER INTILISENCE.

Sermons Accipient to a Lacener, —about half-past six o'clock yesterday morning, while a laborer Lamed
Thomas Hayes, residing at Keet Morrisania, was crossing

CHARGE UAFFAIRES TO SELECT.

o clock yesterday morning, white a laborer named thomas Hayes, residing at East Morrisania, was crossing Boston road, he was struck by a render's wagen and knocked intensible. Several of his follow workmen appendity ran to his assistance, which it was ascertained that he had sustained serious laying. His right arm was broken, bendes numerous severo bruises. He was at once removed to his home and medical assistance called in.

alled in.

ERROHON OF A NEW School House AT WHILLAM. partoce. -The foundation of a new school house at without —The foundation of a new school house at Williamsbridge is now being laid under the direction of the Board of Education of the town of West Farms—the village being a part of School District No. I. An eligible site has been account a short distance from the railroad depot, on which it is intended to erect a unique insie building, at a cost of about \$5,000. As the children of the village are compelled to go all the way to Fordham in order to secure the advantages of education, the completion of the new school house is looked forward to with much segments.

"GHITED ORDER OF RED MEN."

The anniversary of the United Order of Red Men was celebrated here yesterday by a grand procession and other ceremonics. Delegations were present from a human of tiles.

THE GREAT BOILER EXPLOSION.

wasting up the region arrived a large crowd assembled on either side of the way at the corner of Twenty-eighth streat, viewing the scene of the dreadful boiler explosion which occurred on Mondry afternoon.

The premises lying between Twenty-seventh and

troubled the nespital fells at the Mount Sinal institution to see the poor sufferers who had been injured by the accident. Mary Dowling, Mr. Housman's servant, is doing much better than was expected, and the doctors think she will recover, while one of the others was also looking much better yesterday morning.

The coroners were expected at the station house of the district, at the hospital and at Mr Housman's residence all day, but up to three o'clock they had not made their appearance.

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all day, but up to three o'clock they had not made their appearance.

Coroner Wildey was yesterday notified to hold an inquisition over the remains of the woman and two children whose deaths resulted from the explosion in West Twenty-eighth street, the particulars of whilen were fully reported in yesterday's Hanne, Later in the day the Coroner repaired to the residence of Mr. Housman, 508 West Twenty-eighth street, for the purpose of empareiling a jury to view the dead bodies in order that they might be buried. The jury would also impact the premises where the explosion occurred, and incoming the they might be of entry the form of the following the bullet which had alighted upon the roof of Mr. Housman's residence and, crusbing through the various floors, imbedied theelf in the cellar, where it could go no further. The Coroner is engaged in assorting the attendance of the necessary winesses, and it is his purpose to make a most scaroling investigation as to the cause of the expection, which resulted as disentenesty to burnan life. The investigation may not be commenced

OBITUARY.

Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Taylor.

This distinguished devine died on Monday last, at his summer residence at West Park, on the Hudson, after a short illness. He was rector of Grace church, and had been connected with it for upwards of thirty-three been connected with it for upwards of thirty-times years, since the year 1834, when the congregation of one church worshipped in an unprotending building opposite Trinity, in the lower part of Broadway. His tito, therefore, has been closely associated with the history and prespectly of Grace church, to which edifice his oliquent and instructive sermons attracted one of the most wealthy, enlightened and liberal congregations in the city.

[From the new Orleans I mes. Sept. 6.]

We learn that Mr. E. is Plants, Charge d'Acas
from our government to that of Moxico, lett i
city Wednesday for the scene of his official duties.
Plants was Secretary of logation during Cowthis sit
tion of American adars in Mexico, and also dow
Mr. Campbell's more recont mission. He is it
oughly familiar with Mexicon salars, having travel
much in that country, and speaks the language frees
Mr. Plants will communicate as soon as preside w
our present envoy. Mr. Otterbourg, who will at or
turn over to him all public documents.

A SURMATT WITNESS TURNED UP.—Mr. John F. Brophy, who lately resigned his position as Secretary to Admiral Dablgren, of the Faolic squadron, and returned to Washington, has published a card stating that the distance and want of facilities for communication made it impossible for him to know what was going on here in the matter of Surratt's trial, in which he was expected to be an important witness for the prisoner; but as soon as he accertained that the trial was going on he resigned and returned home; but unforcentally arrived too into the best of any service to the defense in the trial, Mr. Brophy, it will be remembered, published a card, after Mrs. Surgati's execution, happingled the witness

Report of the Engineer, and Retimates of Its Coat of Construction and Revenue-Location of the Bridge.

John A. Rosbing, sugmest of the New York Bridge Company, presented on Saurday last at a meeting of the Executive Committee his report, bearing date September 1, 1867, showing estimates and probable cost of construction of the bridge, the principles of its contextuction, location, &c. By the terms of its charter the company is confined in the location of its terminal to

THE HILLYER-WEED CONTROVERSY.

Six-I have hesitated about replying to your e by Mr. Berg.

I assure you that I pity the sorrows of a poor old man, I have charity enough to believe that the infirmities of age have so affected your memory as to make your Imagin tion responsible for your facts.
Suppose, Mr. Wood, that a commission of lunary

should sit on your case. Suppose the evidence should show that you really imagined yourself the champion of official purity, the guardian of the public treasure, the disinterested adviser of other men's friends. What would be the result? You would have to send to the Tyccon of Japan and show by him that your wits were so theroughly ironelad that they could not desert you, even if an additional appropriation of \$200,000 for the con-

if an additional appropriation of \$200,000 for the contingencies of the state Department was required, to cover over any evidence that avarice had falled for once to have a build moment.

I did not know you in your prime, Mr. Weed, Lam told that you were a great man. I do not remember when or where we first met. I know that when I came to New York I had the popular curiosity to see the Central Park, High Bradge, the Five Points, the Tombs and Thurlow Weed. I had been told that the Central Park had many devious paths, that High Bridge was used for a very different purpose than what it seemed to be, that the Five Points were a villatious aspect, that the Jounds centained many unwritten his ories of great crimes, and that Thurlow Wood had points of resemblance to each. I may therefore, as you say, have introduced myself to you. I may have wai ed at your door exercising myself with reading that placard placed there by the friendly proprietor:—"Beware of Pick-pickets."

Puckets,"
I know that you claim to own the Secretary of State; I know that you claim to own the Secretary of State; to be the guardian of the Secretary of the Freezry and the next friend of the Commissioner of Invernal Revenue; to keep the President in perpetual awe, "sest the last link which binds you to him should be broken;" to be the father of the Hetropolitan Board and the attorney through whom to negotiate for its favors.

How much of this is real and how much pretence I leave for those to determine who pay their money and take their choice.

I have read and greened your communication with the vain attempt to find one single statement which was tree.

I have read and recent your communication with the vain attempt to find one single statement which was tree.

The first time I ever talked to you of politics or office was when I was chairman of the Cutral Committee of the United Service societies, and represented six theusand votes of veterans of the war. Mutcus friends frought us together to consuit and combine. I was not a candidate for any office, but designated soldiers who I desired should be. The combination was temporarily successful, but as was predicted by those who knew you better than I did, that the young organization could not survive its association with you. The child felt your touch, sickened and died.

Some time after a committee of soldiers of New York went to Washington and claimed of the President that they were entitled to at least one of the leading appointments here—they designated the Serveyorship as the office and me as their candidate. At the request of that committee fourers Grant accompanied them to the President and gave his personal endorsement as to my fitness for the office. This move was initiated without my knowledge.

A few days afterwards you sent for me and begood me to withdraw from the context; you pleaded that Mr. Wateman was the special friend of you and Mr. Seward; that you had put him in the place; that you and Seward wore my friends, and would support me for any other position. You said you were authorized by Mr. Seward to offer me the mission to Portugal. This I decimed, You then told me that there would be a recent in the Naval Office; that you had make special inquiries, and had ascertained that its incurabent was dying; that if I would withdraw from the race for the surveyorship that you and Mr. seward would give your filedge with your request and Mr. Wakeman kept his office.

I complied with your request and Mr. Wakeman kept his office.

I compiled with your request and Mr. Wakeman kepi his office.

As you predicted, there was a vacancy in the Naval Office. I never asked a favor of you in my life. I did not know you then.

After the vacancy occurred I met you in Washington. Tou told me that I knew that I was your first choice for the Naval Office, but that the subordinates were all your friends. That they said that if I was appointed I would for a them out to make places for soldiers. I replied that I was simply a fepresentative of the soldiers of New York; that otherwise I was not equited to the office and do otherwise than make places for all the soldiers I could. From that moment you opposed me, I did not suppose that while you were watching with the places in the places of the soldiers of the soldiers

I have but a few words more to say. You tell me that if I would protect more and constinct less whiskey it would be better for me, hr. Wead, if you would present et less and consume more, it would be better for the public morals and treasury. You say that I sent mee to you for your-endorsomant. Men have be eatered my door, saying they were sent by you for appointments. In one case, one of your olicest and messoned my door, saying they were sent by you for appointments. In one case, one of your olicest and messoned mild with an existence of the same with such a message. His name was Bevins. I tood him to go and get your and Mr. Shock's moderawmat in writing and I would send his name to Washington. He came back cursing you and charging ingratitude such as to me was unequalled.

I did not know the dobt I owed you, Mr. Weed. I was aware that my appointment did not require confirmation by the Senate. I have wondered at it; I understand it now. Congress knew that it required the acquiescence." Draw on me, sir, and I will pay the dobt.

I will not pursue you further. I have every assurance that the official like of William H. Seward is drawing to a close. That event will take away from you all further power for good or evit. I do not wish to disturb the waning hours of your existence. I pily the poer man to whom nothing is left but avaries, milice and impotency. When Seward is gone you can no longer injure your enemies or doceive your friends. I trust that you will have at least time for reprutance.

the convention, 104 in number, will take place between

tion adopted at the Republican Convention held in

We, the delegates, representing the loyal people of North Carolina, assembled in convention in the city of Raleigh, on the 5th day of teptember, 1867, for the purpose of perfecting and strengthening the organiza-tion of the republican party in the State, and in order to aid in the great work of preserving and perpetuating the Union, do

cept in good faith the reconstruction measures of congress. We concede to all men, without re ard to race, color or previous condition, the full rights of citizenship. We desire to inaugurate a system of education which will educate and elevate the masses of the people. We wish to encourage immigration and the introduction of capital. We desire to allay sectional hatred and ill feeling, and ask cach and every citizen of the State that all pession and prejudice be laid aside. Toward the strainment of these ands we surive, and we cordially invite the co-operation of all who are willing to make common cause with us for a common object.

Reserved, That we are in tavor of a repeal of the federal cotton tax and the rebuilding of the lenges on the Mississippi river.

Mississippi river.

General Ord has displaced the Mayor and Aidermen of Vicksburg, whereupon the Hafule of that city says:—
The people have resolved that it is better to hear the tyranny of a white monarch than submit to negro domination.

ARRASSAS. -It is charged in the Arkansas Gazette that at Camden, in that State, a Captain Pierce, with thirty armed men, went to the office of the Constitutional Eagle, broke down the doors, took possession of the office, off with the edition of the paper stuck upon the bayonets of the soldiers. The commander of the post, when interrogated about the outrage, attributed it to the exacperation of the soldiers at the editorials in the paper. Is General Ord about to follow the unworthy course of General Pope in proscribing the free utterance of opin-

candidate for Patterson's place in the United States Senate. The latter's term expires on the 4th of March. SENATOR TRUMBULL ON SUPPRAGE. —Senator Trumbull expresses his views through the columns of the Adnance-a Congregational paper at Chicago-on this topic,

essec—a Congregational paper at Chicago—on this topic, as follows:—

It is as conqueror that Congress assume, during the process of reconstruction, to control, by military power, the local affairs of such States and to regulate suffrage therein. No one would pretend that Congress could subject the people of Hilmels or New York to the military rule which has been established in the rabel States; and there is as little warrant for saying that it could regulate suffrage in Hilmels or New York because it has done so in the rebel States. If the views expressed are correct, it follows that there are but two wars of sacuring impartial suffrage throughout the Union. One is for the States themselves to adopt it, which is being done by some already; and now that the subject is being agisted and its justice being made apparent, it is to be hoped it will soon commend Reeff to all; the other is, by an amendment to the constitution of the United States, adopting impartial suffrage throughout the Union, which to become effective, must be ratified by three-fourths of the Easter.

THE NEW DYSTER LAW OF VIRGINIA.

THE NEW OVSTER LAW OF VIRGINIA.

The law which was enacted in April last, and which went into effect on the last of Angust, is about to become a matter of much moment, as the oyster season commences on Monday morning uest, and, a large number of persons are gesting ready to go into the business. The first-section of the new law forbids the taking or catching of oysters in the waters of the commonwealth in the months of June, July and August; forbids the buying and selling by any other than State measure, which shall hold in no case more than one bushel, liquid measure, violation of the provisions of the section to be punished for each offence by fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

Section two says that no person other than a resident of inder a penalty of \$500; or if any citizen of the State shall be interested with any person not a resident of the State in taking or planting overers within the State, he shall be fined \$600.

Section three makes it felony for any person to carry off oysters planted or sown by a citizen of the State.

The law has various other sections and provisions, one of them authorizes the Auditor to appoint three inspectors, these again having the power to appoint deputy inspectors. Each of the three district inspectors to be master or commander of one of the steamers to be employed in collecting the revenue.

FIRE AT CLIFTON, OHIO.

The dwelling house of Caldwell Neave, at Clifton, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. The loss is stated at \$14,000; januarage, \$10,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

SEIZURE OF WHISKEY.—A number of barrels of which were yesterday seized, at one of the wharves on t

jury, who rendered the following verdict:—That John Golden came to his death by his Jiries accidentally received from being run over by car No. 57 of the Fourth Avenue Ralirond line, on the Sth day of September, 1867, in Contre street, near Leonard. They do not find any needigence on the part of the conductor or drives of said car, but that deceased came to his death by his own carelessness." On the rendition of the above verdict John McLaugebin, the driver of the car, who had been arrested, was discharged. Deceased was nearly ten years of age and a native of this city.

DROWNING CASUALTY .- An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Wildey on the body of Edward Stor sman, who fell overboard from a steamer lying at pie A North river late on Monday night and was drowned. A varilet of accidental death was rendered by the jury Doceased, who was a single man, lived in Horato street, near Hudson.

Formo Drownen.—The body of an unknown man was

yesterday found fluting in the water near pier 52 Rast river. An inquest was held by Coroner Wilder, and a verdict or death by drowning was readered by the Jury. Deceased wor a dark coat, gray pants, white muslin shirt and black needte.

LONG ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT CYPRESS HILLS. -On Sunday evening a serious silicay occurred at Cypress Hills, in the county of Queens, by which a youth came near losing his life. Of late several cases of murder and atlosing his life. Of late several cases of murder and attempts at the same have been committed in various localities throughout the county, and in not one of the numerous cases have the perpetrators been brought to justice. But in this case the observers of the savage deed were more prompt in their actions, and no sooner had the would-be murderer first the snot than he was taken into custedy and hand d over to the authorities. The parties engaged in this affair all reside at Cypress Hills and live in close proximity to each other. The person who is alleged to have committed the deed is named. Nicholas Lett and the wounded buy's name is John Henry Mills. It appears from the testimony aixen before Justice tiradice, at Jamaica, where the actuacy was tried for the commission of his act, that the boy was gathering sticks from beneats an atanthus tree; Loss approached the youth and ordered him to drop the build, which he refused to do, was a Lott produced a gun which be ast conneated behind his back and discharged one of the bairels, the contents entering the boy's head. The boy fell to the ground, with the blood gushing from his head in several places, and it is stated that when lying prostrate he was told by the would-be murderes that if he had not dropped the saloks he would have given him what was contained in the other barrel, the guffing prostrate in years. The tree where the complainant was gathering the wood stands upon the public highs way and is not the property of Mr. Lott. After the inquest was neid the accused turnished bail in the sum of \$500 to appear at the next Oyer and Turnibuc Corri. In October. The woonned individual is gradually recovering, although his wounds were at one time considered mortal. tempts at the same have been committed in various

BRUTAL ATTACK UPON A YOUNG MAN AT FAR ROCKA-WAY. - Yesterday afternoon an affair occurred at Rockaway between some parties stopping there, among whom way between some parties stopping there, among whomwas a butcher, named James McDonaid, hailing from
New York. He, together with some friends, were on aspree, and while they were conversing they met a young
man named Thomas Cronan, also a butcher, and who is
carrying on his business in Rockaway in opposition to
McDonaid. While they were proceed ag along the street
they accidentally me: with Cronan, and, it is allogad,
immediately assaulted him. During the progress of the
melae the unfortunate man was severely cut with a
knife, and other weapons were used which builed the
young man in a horrid manner. He had his clother
torn and his hands were gashed in several places
O'Donneil has been arrested, and will have an examinaion on Saturday before Justice Fosdick.

MEETING OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES TO-DAY.

The Congressional Committee on Frauds in the Pay Department will be in section at the Astor House to-day, General Van Wyck and Hon. Samuel Randall, a sub-committee of the Committee on Retreschments, will commence their section to-day at the Custom House The object of the meeting its entempt a modification the system of collecting the reveaue to save expense it the government and delay to importer. The committee will also investigate the fraude in the collection of internal revenue, particularly on the articles yhigher as constant.